

**ADVANCED GCE UNIT  
HISTORY**

Historical Investigations 768–1216

**TUESDAY 23 JANUARY 2007**

**2587**

Afternoon

Time: 1 hour 30 minutes

Additional materials: Answer Booklet (12 pages)



**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

- Write your name, Centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on the answer book.
- Write your answers in the separate answer book provided.

**INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES**

- This paper contains questions on the following two Options:
  - Charlemagne (pages 2-3)
  - King John (pages 4-5)
- Answer on **one** Option only. In that Option, answer **both** the sub-questions in the Passages question and **one** other question.
- Teachers may indicate to candidates in the examination room the part(s) of the paper which cover(s) the Option(s) studied.
- The total mark for the paper is 90.
- The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each sub-question.
- You should write in continuous prose and are reminded of the need for clear and accurate writing, including structure of argument, grammar, punctuation and spelling.
- The time permitted allows for reading the Passages in the one Option you have studied.
- You are advised to spend equal time on the Passages question and the essay you select.
- In answering sub-question (ii), you are expected to use your knowledge of the topic to help you explain and evaluate the interpretations in the Passages, as well as to inform your answers.
- In answering an essay question, you are expected to refer to and evaluate relevant interpretations to help you develop your arguments.

This document consists of **6** printed pages and **2** blank pages.

## Charlemagne

If answering on this Option, candidates must answer Question 1 and one other question.

- 1 Study the following four Passages, A, B, C and D, about Charlemagne's Reform of the Church and Learning, and answer both of the sub-questions which follow.

A From: A letter of Charlemagne to the bishops and abbots of his empire, written before the year 800. In this letter, Charlemagne reinforces the connection between learning and the Christian faith.

We urge you not to neglect the study of letters and also, with most humble and God-pleasing application, to learn zealously for a purpose, namely that you may be able, more easily and more correctly, to penetrate the mysteries of divine scripture. Also, since figures of speech and other literary devices are to be found embedded in the sacred pages, there is no doubt that the more fully anyone reading these is instructed beforehand in the mastery of letters, the more quickly he will gain spiritual understanding. But let such men be chosen for the work as have both the will and the ability to learn, and the desire to instruct others. And let it be carried out with a zeal matching the devotion with which we order it.

5

B From: H. Fichtenau, *The Carolingian Empire*, published in 1957. This historian is a fierce critic of the achievements of Charlemagne.

When all is considered.....

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Details:

An extract from 'The Carolingian Empire' by H. Fichtenau

.....amongst the great intellectuals.

C From: P. Riché, *The Carolingians. A Family who Forged Europe*, published in 1983. This historian gives much credit to Charlemagne for his interest in education.

Charlemagne's interest in schooling.....

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Details:

An extract from 'The Carolingians. A Family who Forged Europe' by P. Riche.

ISBN: 0-8122-1342-4

.....in the sixth century.

- D From: P. D. King, Charlemagne , published in 1986. This historian thinks that Charlemagne had several motives for encouraging education.

Francia under Charlemagne knew.....

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Details:

An extract from 'Charlemagne' by P. D. King. ISBN: 978-0951150306

.....error or be misunderstood.

- (i) Compare the views expressed in Passages B and D about whether Charlemagne and the scholars associated with him were doing anything new in their revival of learning. [15]
- (ii) Using these four Passages and your own knowledge, assess the view that Charlemagne wanted to improve learning because his main aim was 'the reshaping of society in accordance with the beliefs of Christianity' (Passage D, line 37). [30]

[Total: 45 marks]

Answer either

- 2 To what extent was recruiting troops the main problem Charlemagne faced in attempting to conquer the Saxons? [45]

or

- 3 Assess the view that the later part of the reign of Charlemagne (after 800) was a time of dissolution and decay. [45]

Candidates are reminded that they must refer to and evaluate relevant interpretations in developing the argument in their essay.

## King John

If answering on this Option, candidates must answer Question 4 and one other question.

- 4 Study the following four Passages, A, B, C and D, about Relations between King John and his Barons, and answer both of the sub-questions which follow.

A From: The Bull of Pope Innocent III of 24 August 1215, declaring Magna Carta null and void. King John requested this Bull almost immediately after agreeing to the Charter.

King John did not dare refuse what the barons had dared to demand. And so by such violence and fear as may affect this most courageous of men, he was forced to accept an agreement which is not only shaming and demeaning, but also illegal and unjust. We refuse to ignore such shameless presumption, for thereby Rome would be dishonoured, the King's rights injured, the English nation shamed and the whole plan for a crusade seriously endangered. By the authority of Saints Peter and Paul, and by our own authority, we utterly reject and condemn this settlement, and under threat of excommunication we order that the King should not require it to be observed. The Charter, with all its undertakings and guarantees, we declare to be null and void.

5

B From: S. Painter, The Reign of King John, published in 1949. This historian criticises John's dealings with the de Braose family.

William de Braose's power.....

**An extract has been removed due to third party copyright restrictions**

Details:

An extract from 'The Reign of King John' by S. Painter.

.....them fonder of John.

C From: J. C. Holt, The Northerners, published in 1961. This historian thinks of John as an able king forced to tackle an extreme situation and confronted by barons who were both untrustworthy and often the authors of their own troubles.

The loss of Normandy.....

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Details:

An extract from 'Northerners' by J. C. Holt. ISBN: 978-0198203094

.....subjection to the King.

- D From: J. Gillingham, 'Historians Without Hindsight: Coggeshall, Diceto and Howden on the Early Years of King John's Reign', an essay published in 1999. This author has examined three chroniclers whose accounts cover the reign to 1204, and suggests that they painted a bleak picture of the King.

The John who emerges.....

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Details:

An extract from 'Historians without hindsight: Coggeshall, Diceto and Howden on the Early Years of King John's Reign' by J. Gillingham

.....that came after 1204.

- (i) Compare the views expressed in Passages B and D about relations between King John and his barons. [15]
- (ii) Using these four Passages and your own knowledge, assess the view that John's personal failings were the main reason for the descent of England into civil war in 1215. [30]

[Total: 45 marks]

Answer either

- 5 Assess the view that Philip Augustus, rather than King John, was responsible for the outbreak of war in 1202. [45]

or

- 6 To what extent was King John personally responsible for the failure of the campaign of 1214 to defeat Philip Augustus? [45]

Candidates are reminded that they must refer to and evaluate relevant interpretations in developing the argument in their essay.





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